

# EDMONTON



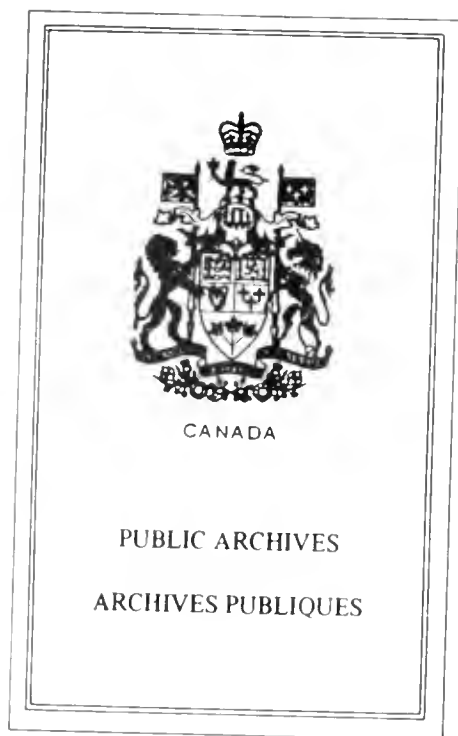
## OF BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

GV 885  
.42  
E3  
E3  
fol.  
c.4

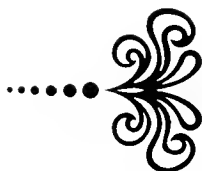


 National Library  
of Canada      Bibliothèque nationale  
du Canada

Publication of this souvenir booklet was made  
possible by the support of the Royal Bank of Canada  
Published in 1975



101893



This is not just a commemorative booklet. It is also a book of records, containing the most impressive statistics ever established by any basketball team, and likely, any team in any sport.

If this were the history of a professional team, made up of the best players money could buy, it would be outstanding. Or if this were the history of a team from a large university, drawing the cream of amateur players from an entire region, it would be still outstanding. But this is the history of a team made up, over its 25-year history, of female graduates from one specific high school (except for two players) in a relatively small Canadian city.

It is amazing!

There is some basis for fear that the accomplishments of this team, which existed from 1915 to 1940, might in time become forgotten.

For instance, in a recent year, a U.S. university basketball team was hailed as a record-breaker, and its coach named Sportsman of the Year, when it won its 61st consecutive game.

But the Edmonton Commercial Grads won 147 consecutive games in local, national and world-wide competition. Then, after losing one game, they came back with a 78-

game winning spree. These are records that still stand, and might continue to stand for all time.

Another "record" claimed in a widely circulated book is for the most consecutive foul shots made — 56, scored by a highly paid professional. But Margaret MacBurney of the Grads scored 61 consecutive foul shots during a half-time shooting exhibition at a game in 1931.

An occasional team these days wins all its games in a season. But not only did the Grads win all their games in several seasons; they won 96.2% of 522 games they played in their 25-year history. And they played against the best challengers available, including, on nine occasions, men's teams (seven of which they defeated).

In the annals of sport, there are teams that have been consistent winners of league, national or international titles, sometimes stretching a record of championships over eight or ten years. But once the Grads won a trophy they stubbornly hung on to it, sometimes for decades:

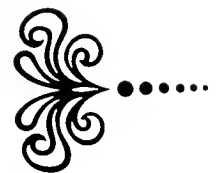
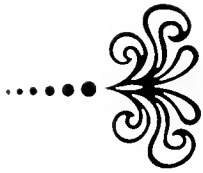
- In provincial play, they won the championship in their first year of existence (1915) and continued to win it 23 of the 24 times they competed for it;



- In the Western Canadian championships, the Grads won all 21 games they played from 1926 to 1940;
- In Canadian championships, the Grads never lost a series, from commencement of title play in 1922 to the team's disbanding in 1940. They won 29 of 31 games played;
- In Canada-United States competition, the Grads won the Underwood International Trophy every year from inception of the series in 1923, to 1940, when they were presented with the trophy as a permanent possession.
- In world-wide competition, the Grads attended four Olympics, although women's basketball was not officially an Olympic sport. They won all 27 exhibition games played against top European challengers.

So to your list of great sports teams — the Maple Leafs and Canadiens of hockey, Notre Dame of university football, the Yankees of baseball — add the Edmonton Commercial Grads of women's basketball. But put their name at the top, for their record has not been approached by the others.

To ensure that this record does not perish, this booklet has been prepared.



On a day in 1914 in the then-small city of Edmonton, two men flipped a coin. The outcome of the flip was to mark the beginning of the most spectacular story in Canadian sports history, for the loser was to become the most successful athletic coach of all time.

The men who flipped the coin were J. Percy Page, at 25 a newly appointed teacher at McDougall Commercial High School, and another teacher, Ernest E. Hyde. Neither man felt capable of conducting a physical education program for the 60 girls in the school, so they had chosen this way of deciding who was to do it.

Mr. Page was the loser of the toss so he set about teaching the game of basketball, which he had played rather ordinarily, he admitted, in his youth and which he had taught earlier to other students in New Brunswick and Ontario.

Being a thorough man, he bought books about developing

skills in the game and passed along his knowledge to the girls.

Success came early. Despite having only an outdoor cinder court to play on, the McDougall Commercial Girls won every game in their first year, becoming holders of the Richardson Trophy for supremacy among Edmonton schoolgirls' teams.

The next year, in the spring of 1915, McDougall Commercial Girls went boldly into a provincial championship series against the older Camrose Normal School team. They emerged victorious.

At the end of that season, the team members decided they would like to continue playing the game, even though they were graduating from high school. So they formed the Commercial Graduates' Basketball Team on June 15, 1915—and thus was born the name which was to be carried through the next 25 years to world-wide fame as the most successful team ever to play a sport.

Mr. Page stayed with his team throughout its history. For over 20 years he missed not a single practice or game, and in the entire 25 years of play missed only three games—once when he skipped a curling rink to provincial supremacy, and twice during election campaigns while running (successfully) for political office.

Another story of devotion can be told about the players. Many had long records of service. For example, the first captain, Winnie Martin, stayed on from 1915 to 1924 except for one year when she attended university in Eastern Canada.

The team retained its close connection with McDougall Commercial School, holding its practices there. Also, they continued to look to the school for new team members who came through a "farm system" developed by Mr. Page. Girls in the school played the game on a junior team, went on to a senior team and then to the



**1922** Left to Right: Daisy Johnson, J. P. Page, Nellie Perry, Eleanor Mountifield, Dorothy Johnson, Winnie Martin and Connie Smith.



**1923** Left to Right: Eleanor Mountifield, Connie Smith, Abbie Kennedy, Dorothy Johnson, Nellie Perry, Winnie Martin, Elizabeth Elrick and Mary Dunn.

Gradettes, a team made up of players with the ability to be a Grad, but having to wait their turn for an opening. Since only 38 played on the Grads over a 25-year period, there sometimes was a long wait to step up.

One of the first problems faced by the Grads was finding suitable competition for regular season games. Being ex-students, they were barred from school leagues. They found the solution by playing against men's teams in their practice sessions.

The system obviously worked. From 1915 to 1922, the Grads played 147 official games and lost not one—as noted elsewhere, the still unbroken record in any sport.

The Grads did have a losing streak at one time. In 1933, they lost three games in a row, all to the same team, the Durant, Oklahoma, Cardinals. There was reason — the games were played under girls' rules, to which the Grads were unaccustomed. But that was their longest and only losing streak, and three years later they had their revenge by defeating the team.

Throughout their history, the Grads' name remained on the

Provincial Championship trophy except for one year — 1921. That year, the Grads won against the University of Alberta 17-13, but the game was protested because one of the Grads' players was not a graduate, but still a student at McDougall Commercial High. In other words, the protest was made because the team used a student too young, rather than too old, for the team. A new game was played, which the University won 29-23.

In 1922, a team in London, Ontario, the Shamrocks, claimed the Canadian championship without considering the possibility of competition in the West. The Grads protested, so the Shamrocks invited them to travel to Ontario to support their complaint.

Up to this time, the Grads had operated at a loss, with income of seldom more than \$25 from each game. Faced with travel expenses, they had to scramble for money, despite a guarantee of \$600 from the London team. At last, with each team member chipping in \$25, they had enough money to send only six players (no substitutes) by day coach, with packed box lunches, to Ontario. But it was

worth the sacrifice, as they won both games in the two-game total-point series, the cumulative score being 49-29. They played two more games in Ontario, making four games in four days, all wins.

The Grads returned to Edmonton triumphant. A band and crowd of fans awaited them at the CNR station as they de-trained; the school board treated them to a banquet and gave them gold medals. But somehow their success didn't get through to the average Edmontonian. Offering the public a chance to watch the new Canadian champions in an exhibition game seemed a logical way of helping to make up the deficit incurred on the trip. But only 200 fans showed up, and the net return was just \$20.

It should be pointed out that at no time did the Grads have a regular sponsor. Each of the women held a full-time job, forcing them to practise in the evening. They took their vacations during the time the team was scheduled to travel. At the same time, many other teams, particularly in the U.S.A., were enjoying semi-professional status — team members holding jobs that provid-



**1930** Back Row, L. to R. - Margaret Kenney, Elsie Bennie, J. P. Page, Gladys Fry and Mildred McCormack. Front Row - Doris Neale, Mae Brown, Margaret McBurney and Babe Belanger



**1932** Back Row, L. to R. - Helen Stone, Gladys Fry, J. P. Page, Noel McDonald and Edith Stone. Front Row - Mabel Munton, Evelyn Coulson, Doris Neale, Margaret McBurney, Babe Belanger and Jessie Innis

ed time off for practices and games

But hardship was what the Grads thrived on. In 1923, they entered the realm of international sport with an Edmonton promoter's offer to bring the Cleveland, Ohio, Favourite-Knits to Edmonton for the first international ladies' basketball game, the Underwood Challenge Trophy being the reward.

That first game, June 12, 1923, presented Edmontonians for a moment with an almost comical spectacle. The Favourite-Knits came onto the court in their short-shorts and jerseys boldly emblazoned, "World's Champs". Then the Grads came out in the uniforms they had become accustomed to — loose-fitting sailors' middies, pleated bloomers made of three yards of British serge, long wool stockings and black-and-gold headbands. Local fans wondered if their heroines could come through under their great encumbrance of clothing. But skill was what decided the contest, the Grads winning 19-13 and again the next night, 34-20.

Edmontonians were jubilant over their international champions. Medals and gifts went to the team

members, and Mr. Page was presented with a Chevrolet coupe by local merchants. He was pleased with the gift but, it being his first car, he had to learn how to drive before he could make use of it.

From that time the Grads never relinquished the trophy, finally having it given to them as a permanent possession at their 25th anniversary celebration, just before disbanding in 1940. They played 120 games in the Underwood competition, winning 114.

With dominance over the sport in North America established, the Grads began looking overseas for more competition. They attempted to have basketball sanctioned as an official women's sport at the Olympics, but their request was refused. However, they were invited to play exhibition games coincident with the Olympics, beginning in 1924 in Paris.

This presented a new challenge in finances. To raise funds, the team issued invitations to other teams, some from far distant points, to come to Edmonton for exhibition matches. Despite large guarantees needed to bring these teams, a total of \$11,000 was rais-

ed, enough to take eight players, their coach and Mrs. Page as chaperone to the Continent.

The Paris Olympics began what proved to be a total triumph in world-wide play for the Grads. Playing again at Amsterdam in 1928, Los Angeles in 1932 and Berlin in 1936, the team did not suffer a single loss in 27 games. Average score for the games they played reinforced their apparent superiority: 69 to 11. In one game, against Lille, France, the Grads scored 61, their opponents only 1. In another game, against London, the Grads scored 100, London, 2.

As undisputed queens of ladies' basketball, the Grads had to look hard for competition worthy of them. On nine occasions they played men's teams in exhibitions, and beat seven of them. They travelled 125,000 miles in search of the strongest teams the world had to offer, winning over their history 502 games and losing only 20.

After a couple of decades of such success, the Grads began to suffer a fate that overtakes many phenomena of sport. Their fans' interest began to flag. A Grads vic-



*Helen McIntosh*  
**1922-1924**



*Francis Gordon*  
**1936-1937**



**1937** Back Row, L. to R.: Mabel Munton, Noel McDonald, J. P. Page, Winnie Gallen and Betty Ross. Front Row: Etta Dann, Helen Northup, Babe Belanger and Sophie Brown.

tory was no longer news, only a Grads defeat. The team that at one time (May 5, 1930) had packed an arena with 6,792 fans — a record for Canadian basketball — began playing to small crowds.

Coincidentally, the life of coach Percy Page took a new turn, with his successful entry into political life in 1940 as an independent MLA. His time became more precious as he undertook this new career in addition to his principalship at McDougall Commercial High.

And the Second World War was upon the country, placing restrictions on travel for non-essential reasons. Additionally, the Air Force took over the Edmonton Arena, where the Grads met their opponents.

So on June 5, 1940 the Grads played their last game, against a team from Chicago. The arena was jammed with 6,200 fans, back to pay their last respects to their idols. In the crowd were all but three of the former team members, plus, of course, every sports writer worthy of the name. The Grads didn't let them down, winning 62-52. The official end was postponed to Oc-

tober 14, 1940, when, at a meeting, it was decided that the team members and ex-members would continue to participate in the game as sponsors of two new girls' teams.

Since that date, the Grads have held reunions every five years. Only three ex-teammates have passed on from the 38 who played with the team from 1922 to the end. (Prior to 1922, records weren't kept to the exact makeup of each team.)

But the world has not ceased to heap honours on the team. Noel MacDonald Robertson, captain of the Grads during the 1930's, who was voted Canada's top woman athlete in 1938, was admitted to the Canadian Hall of Fame in August, 1971.

On April 18, 1973, two months after the death of Mr. Page, the Grads were admitted to Edmonton's Hall of Fame, with 29 ex-team members present, some members returning from half-way around the world. In September of the same year, Mrs. Page officially opened the Percy Page Centre for Recreation Associations, providing an Edmonton office for 40 provin-

cial sports associations. In April, 1974, the Grads were admitted to the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame.

What made the Grads great? Obviously, a great coach, but what were his winning techniques? Observers claim it was solid teamwork that won. No individual stars were encouraged. Evidence comes from the record, which shows that Etta Dann Soderberg, now of High River, Alberta, who played guard, a position from which basket-scoring is not usually expected, was the second highest all-time scorer on the team.

Which was the greatest Grads team? Mr. Page, before his death, answered, "I wouldn't be prepared to say which was the greatest, nor to name the greatest player to wear a Grad uniform. All Grad teams gave the best they had."

And the Grads' best was the game's best, according to no less an authority than Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game. He said, "In my opinion the Grads have the finest basketball team that ever stepped out on a floor."

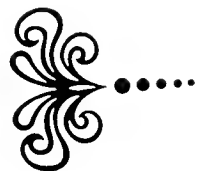
It's a sensational story, not likely to be repeated in the annals of sport.



**1938** Back Row, L. to R.: Muriel Daniel, Jean Williamson, J. P. Page, Noel McDonald, and Mabel Munton. Front Row: Sophie Brown, Etta Dann and Helen Northup



**1939-40** Back Row, L. to R.: Mabel Munton, Jean Williamson, J. P. Page, Winnie Gallen and Kay MacRitchie. Front Row: Betty Bawden, Helen Northup, Etta Dann and Sophie Brown.



In 1914 the Harold A. Wilson Company, of Toronto donated a shield for competition among girls' teams in Alberta. The first game for this shield was played between McDougall Commercial High School, Edmonton, and Camrose Normal School. The following year the student team of Commercial High became known as the Commercial "Grads". In 1924 the Wilson Trophy was replaced by a cup donated by Miss Edna Bakewell, of the University of Alberta, and all subsequent games have been played under the jurisdiction of the Alberta Basketball Association. The following is a complete record of all games played for these two trophies.

1914	McDougall Commercial	12	Camrose Normal	7	1929—Commercial Grads	43	Calgary Centrals	13
1915	Commercial Grads	13	Camrose Normal	2	Commercial Grads	46	Calgary Centrals	10
1916	Commercial Grads	32	Wetaskiwin High	14	1930—Commercial Grads	56	Calgary Centrals	14
1917	Retained by Grads	no challenge filed			Commercial Grads	31	Calgary Centrals	15
1918	Commercial Grads	17	Stettler High	7	1931—Commercial Grads	104	Calgary Centrals	24
1919	Commercial Grads	21	University	18	Commercial Grads	38	Calgary Centrals	27
1920	Commercial Grads	24	University	19	1932—Commercial Grads	63	Gradettes	29
1921	Commercial Grads	17	University	13	Commercial Grads	80	Gradettes	39
	Commercial Grads	23	University	29 (a)	1933—Commercial Grads	87	Gradettes	43
1922	Commercial Grads	56	Barons High	14	Commercial Grads	78	Gradettes	35
1923	Commercial Grads	22	Barons High	2	1934—Commercial Grads	35	Calgary Beavers	22
1924	Commercial Grads	27	University	13	Commercial Grads	99	Calgary Beavers	21
	Commercial Grads	21	University	15 (b)	1935—Commercial Grads	59	Calgary Beavers	27
1925	Commercial Grads	12	Varsconas	11	Commercial Grads	48	Calgary Beavers	26
	Commercial Grads	18	Varsconas	22 (c)	1936—Gradettes	31	Calgary Wittichens	25 (e)
	Commercial Grads	21	Varsconas	11	Gradettes	34	Calgary Wittichens	37
1926	Commercial Grads	32	Gradettes	10	1937—Commercial Grads	74	Calgary Beavers	27
	Commercial Grads	47	Gradettes	23	Commercial Grads	58	Calgary Beavers	31
1927	Commercial Grads	22	Calgary Centrals	10	1938—Commercial Grads	52	Calgary Buffaloes	32
	Commercial Grads	47	Calgary Centrals	12	Commercial Grads	56	Calgary Buffaloes	13
1928	Commercial Grads	37	Calgary Centrals	9 (d)	1939—Edmonton Gradettes	42	Calgary Buffaloes	44
					Edmonton Gradettes	32	Calgary Buffaloes	48 (f)
					1940—Edmonton Gradettes	40	Calgary Buffaloes	47
					Edmonton Gradettes	58	Calgary Buffaloes	29 (g)

**Summary:** Grads have won 23 out of a possible 24 provincial titles, and 36 out of 38 games played. Average point score in provincial games: 44 to 19.

(a) In 1921 the University protested the playing of Connie Smith on the ground that she was still a student of Commercial High, and not eligible to play as a "Grad". The game was replayed, with Connie a spectator, and the University won.

(b) Regular two-game series were instituted in 1924.

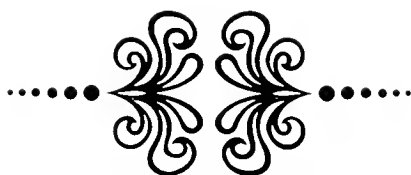
(c) The Grads and Varsconas played a best-two-in-three series in 1925, the Grads winning the first and third games.

(d) Only one game was played in 1928, the Calgary Centrals deciding they were not strong enough to justify a second game.

(e) In 1936 the Grads did not compete by reason of going to the Olympic Games at Berlin, however, the Gradettes stepped into the breach and retained the title for the Grad organization.

(f) (g) The Grads did not compete in either of these series, having been granted a bye into the Canadian finals.





1926—Commercial Grads	18	Vancouver "Canucks"	13	(Vancouver)
Commercial Grads	25	Vancouver "Canucks"	12	
1927—Commercial Grads	34	Vancouver "Canucks"	19	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	30	Vancouver "Canucks"	18	
1928—Commercial Grads	40	University of B C	24	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	24	University of B C	21	
1929—Commercial Grads	59	Vancouver "Meralomas"	20	(Edmonton)*
1930—Commercial Grads	37	University of B C	20	(Vancouver)
Commercial Grads	26	University of B C	14	
1931—No series played				
1932—Commercial Grads	100	Vancouver "Witches"	45	(Edmonton)*
Commercial Grads	98	Vancouver "Witches"	56	
1933—Commercial Grads	94	Vancouver "Province"	58	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	74	Vancouver "Province"	42	
1934—Commercial Grads	45	Vancouver "Province"	27	(Vancouver)
Commercial Grads	35	Vancouver "Province"	30	
1935—Commercial Grads	63	Vancouver "Province"	24	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	64	Vancouver "Province"	42	
1936—No series played		Grads attended Olympic Games		
1937—Commercial Grads	43	Vancouver "Spencers"	15	(Vancouver)
Commercial Grads	37	Vancouver "Spencers"	26	
1938—Commercial Grads	80	Victoria "Superiors"	34	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	78	Victoria "Superiors"	19	

1939-1940—The Grads did not compete, having been granted a bye into the Canadian finals. In 1939 the Calgary "Buffaloes" defeated Vancouver and then went on to defeat Winnipeg. In 1940, Vancouver defeated the Gradettes (40-26, 46-31, 31-42, 48-38) for the western title and were then defeated by the Grads for the Canadian title. For scores, see next section.

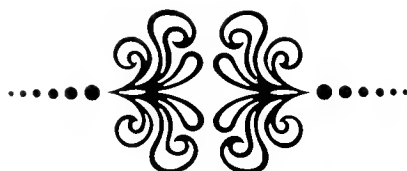
**Summary:** The Grads have won all 21 games played. Average point score, 52 to 38.

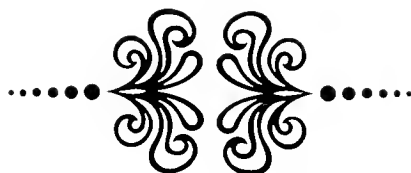
\*Only one game was played in 1929.

\*\*In this series, 299 points were scored, the highest ever made by the Grads and their opponents.

In 1923, in order to encourage basketball among girls' teams, and particularly teams in Canada and the United States, the Underwood Typewriter Company donated the "Underwood Trophy" for competition on a challenge basis. In order to challenge, a team had to hold the championship of its own province or state. Some of the greatest games ever played have featured the struggle for this trophy which never left the hands of the Grads since it was first won by them in their memorable series against the Cleveland "Favorite-Knits" in 1923.

1923	Commercial Grads	19	Cleveland "Favorite-Knits"	13	Commercial Grads	28	Cleveland "Newman-Sterns"	22
	Commercial Grads	34	Cleveland "Favorite-Knits"	20	Commercial Grads	27	Chicago "Taylor-Trunks"	19
	Commercial Grads	41	Toronto "Maple Leafs"	11	Commercial Grads	39	Chicago "Taylor-Trunks"	8
	Commercial Grads	26	Toronto "Maple Leafs"	13	Commercial Grads	69	Minneapolis "Bankers"	5
	Commercial Grads	20	Chicago "Uptown Brownies"	17	Commercial Grads	57	Minneapolis "Bankers"	7
	Commercial Grads	25	Chicago "Uptown Brownies"	20				
	Commercial Grads	35	Warren "National Lamps"	8	1928—Commercial Grads	26	Chicago "Uptown Brownies"	12
	Commercial Grads	27	Warren "National Lamps"	13	Commercial Grads	44	Chicago "Uptown Brownies"	26
1924	Commercial Grads	44	Chicago "Lakeviews"	10	1929—Commercial Grads	56	Seattle "Gerald's Cafe"	24
	Commercial Grads	40	Chicago "Lakeviews"	11	Commercial Grads	37	Seattle "Gerald's Cafe"	16
	Commercial Grads	22	Cleveland "Favorite-Knits"	7	Commercial Grads	33	Chicago "Uptown Brownies"	11
	Commercial Grads	40	Cleveland "Favorite-Knits"	19	Commercial Grads	43	Chicago "Uptown Brownies"	14
	Commercial Grads	33	Warren Elks	11	Commercial Grads	56	Detroit "Centrals"	14
	Commercial Grads	33	Warren Elks	20	Commercial Grads	29	Detroit "Centrals"	17
	Commercial Grads	26	Chicago "Uptown Brownies"	13	Commercial Grads	50	Cleveland "Blepp-Knits"	31
	Commercial Grads	39	Chicago "Uptown Brownies"	8	Commercial Grads	27	Cleveland "Blepp-Knits"	13
1925	Commercial Grads	29	Chicago "Lakeviews"	14	1930—Commercial Grads	56	Seattle "Ferry Lines"	17
	Commercial Grads	22	Chicago "Lakeviews"	13	Commercial Grads	58	Seattle "Ferry Lines"	38
	Commercial Grads	51	Minneapolis "Ascensions"	9	Commercial Grads	24	Chicago "Taylor-Trunks"	34
	Commercial Grads	33	Minneapolis "Ascensions"	3	Commercial Grads	40	Chicago "Taylor-Trunks"	13
	Commercial Grads	24	Guthrie "Red Birds"	14	1931—Commercial Grads	80	Chicago "F. P. Cardinals"	33
	Commercial Grads	21	Guthrie "Red Birds"	5	Commercial Grads	109	Chicago "F. P. Cardinals"	24
	Commercial Grads	35	Chicago "Tri-Chis"	12	Commercial Grads	62	Leavittsburg "Aces"	51
	Commercial Grads	34	Chicago "Tri-Chis"	8	Commercial Grads	84	Leavittsburg "Aces"	41
1926—	Commercial Grads	19	St. Louis "Curlees"	14	Commercial Grads	82	Pocatello "Indians"	20
	Commercial Grads	24	St. Louis "Curlees"	8	Commercial Grads	113	Pocatello "Indians"	22
	Commercial Grads	32	Guthrie "Red Birds"	9	1932—Commercial Grads	44	Chicago "Red Devils"	34
	Commercial Grads	45	Guthrie "Red Birds"	9	Commercial Grads	49	Chicago "Red Devils"	25
	Commercial Grads	31	Detroit "Centrals"	30	1933—Commercial Grads	74	Chicago "Red Devils"	35
	Commercial Grads	34	Detroit "Centrals"	27	Commercial Grads	60	Chicago "Red Devils"	48
1927—	Commercial Grads	33	St. Louis "Undertakers"	13	Commercial Grads	75	Chicago "Rickett's Cafe"	35
	Commercial Grads	33	St. Louis "Undertakers"	14	Commercial Grads	54	Chicago "Rickett's Cafe"	29
	Commercial Grads	25	Cleveland "Newman-Sterns"	10	Commercial Grads	54	Chicago "Rickett's Cafe"	38





1934—Commercial Grads	100	Chicago "Spencer Coals"	39	1938—Commercial Grads	40	Chicago "All-Stars"	33
Commercial Grads	46	Chicago "Spencer Coals"	37	Commercial Grads	42	Chicago "All-Stars"	26
1935—Commercial Grads	60	Des Moines "A I B "	28	Commercial Grads	40	Chicago "All-Stars"	31
Commercial Grads	49	Des Moines "A I B "	41	Commercial Grads	61	Cleveland "Fisher Foods"	38
Commercial Grads	56	Des Moines "A I B "	28	Commercial Grads	53	Cleveland "Fisher Foods"	24
Commercial Grads	54	Chicago "Usherettes"	36	Commercial Grads	36	Cleveland "Fisher Foods"	44
Commercial Grads	42	Chicago "Usherettes"	27	Commercial Grads	61	Cleveland "Fisher Foods"	48
Commercial Grads	55	St. Louis "Shaw Stephens"	20	Commercial Grads	75	Canton "Engravers"	25
Commercial Grads	51	St. Louis "Shaw Stephens"	24	Commercial Grads	79	Canton "Engravers"	52
Commercial Grads	43	St. Louis "Shaw Stephens"	24	Commercial Grads	68	Canton "Engravers"	32
1936—Commercial Grads	54	Des Moines "A I B "	40	Commercial Grads	41	Wichita "Thurstons"	27
Commercial Grads	43	Des Moines "A I B "	37	Commercial Grads	43	Wichita "Thurstons"	22
Commercial Grads	40	El Dorado "Lion Oilers"	44**	Commercial Grads	33	Wichita "Thurstons"	29
Commercial Grads	37	El Dorado "Lion Oilers"	35	1939—Commercial Grads	35	St. Louis "Legionnaires"	24
Commercial Grads	38	El Dorado "Lion Oilers"	29	Commercial Grads	27	St. Louis "Legionnaires"	28
Commercial Grads	41	El Dorado "Lion Oilers"	24	Commercial Grads	50	St. Louis "Legionnaires"	34
1937—Commercial Grads	50	Cleveland "Fisher Foods"	24	Commercial Grads	37	St. Louis "Legionnaires"	25
Commercial Grads	42	Cleveland "Fisher Foods"	17	Commercial Grads	61	Cleveland "Nokolds"	32
Commercial Grads	48	Cleveland "Fisher Foods"	26	Commercial Grads	39	Cleveland "Nokolds"	26
Commercial Grads	53	Wichita "Thurstons"	18	Commercial Grads	43	Cleveland "Nokolds"	34
Commercial Grads	48	Wichita "Thurstons"	12	Commercial Grads	41	Chicago "Queen Annes"	29
Commercial Grads	46	Wichita "Thurstons"	25	Commercial Grads	46	Chicago "Queen Annes"	34
Commercial Grads	31	Tulsa "Stenographers"	23	Commercial Grads	33	Chicago "Queen Annes"	35
Commercial Grads	38	Tulsa "Stenographers"	29	Commercial Grads	61	Des Moines "A I B "	20
Commercial Grads	35	Tulsa "Stenographers"	46	Commercial Grads	49	Des Moines "A I B "	24
Commercial Grads	27	Tulsa "Stenographers"	19	Commercial Grads	61	Des Moines "A I B "	34
				Commercial Grads	47	Wichita "Thurstons"	26
				Commercial Grads	45	Wichita "Thurstons"	30
				Commercial Grads	44	Wichita "Thurstons"	24

1940—No games were played for the Underwood Trophy. Two exhibition series were played against Wichita and Chicago. For scores see section "American Exhibition Games". The trophy itself was retired from competition, and was given by the donors to the Grads as a tribute to their remarkable record.

**Summary:** Out of 120 games played for the Underwood Trophy the Grads won 114 and lost six—average point score, 45 to 24.

\*Games lost. In the series against the Taylor-Trunks (May 3rd and 5th, 1930) the Grads lost the first game by a score of 34 to 24. This loss broke a consecutive string of 78 wins. At the second game, which the Grads won by a score of 40 to 13, all records for attendance at any sporting event in Edmonton were broken when 6,792 spectators jammed their way into the arena.

\*\*In 1933 the Durant "Cardinals" defeated the Grads in a series played to determine which team should represent North America at the Olympic Games. The Grads had to wait three years before meeting the same team again. On this occasion (May 28th to June 3rd, 1936) the Grads won three games of the best-of-five series.



**1924 — Paris** Back Row, L to R: Eleanor Mountifield, Connie Smith, J P Page, Abbie Scott and Daisy Johnson Front Row: Nellie Perry, Mary Dunn, Winnie Martin and Dorothy Johnson



**1928 — Amsterdam** Back Row L to R: Kate MacCrae, Elsie Bennie, J P Page and Gladys Fry Front Row: Mae Brown, Mildred McCormack, Joan Johnston and Margaret McBurney



**1932 — Los Angeles** Back Row, L. to R. Helen Stone, Gladys Fry, J. P. Page, Elsie Bennie and Edith Stone Front Row: Babe Belanger, Mildred McCormack, Margaret McBurney and Doris Neale



**1936 — Berlin** Back Row, L. to R. Babe Belanger, Doris Neale, Gladys Fry and J. P. Page Front Row Noel McDonald, Mabel Munton, Sophie Brown and Helen Northup

Grad clubs attended four sets of Olympic Games, at Paris in 1924, Amsterdam, 1928, Los Angeles 1932 and Berlin, 1936. Basketball for girls wasn't an official event on any of these programs but through the courtesy of the Federation Sportive Feminine Internationale a series of exhibition games was arranged on each occasion of the Grads' visits to Europe, with the following results

1924	Commercial Grads	64	Paris	16	1932	Commercial Grads	40	San Francisco	7
	Commercial Grads	65	Paris	12		Commercial Grads	32	Prince Rupert	26**
	Commercial Grads	69	Paris	17		Commercial Grads	72	Victoria	24
	Commercial Grads	37	Strasbourg	8*	1936	Commercial Grads	100	London, England	2
	Commercial Grads	65	Roubaix	4		Commercial Grads	85	Nice	9
	Commercial Grads	61	Lille	1		Commercial Grads	77	Monte Carlo	14*
1928	Commercial Grads	65	Paris	18		Commercial Grads	67	Rome	8
	Commercial Grads	46	Paris	14*		Commercial Grads	25	Milan	8
	Commercial Grads	109	Paris	20		Commercial Grads	83	Strasbourg	25
	Commercial Grads	81	Lyons	9		Commercial Grads	87	Douai	15
	Commercial Grads	68	Milan	2		Commercial Grads	87	Lens	10
	Commercial Grads	67	Luxemburg	6		Commercial Grads	86	Paris	14***
	Commercial Grads	88	Rheims	11					
	Commercial Grads	87	Strasbourg	6					
	Commercial Grads	53	Paris	14					

**Summary:** Played 27 games, won 27. Average point score, 69 to 11

\* These teams held the European championship

\*\* Young men's team

\*\*\* This Paris team was the one which unexpectedly defeated the Durant "Cardinals" at the Women's Olympics in London. The same official handled the game in London and the game in Paris

In 1933 the first official series for the North American championship was held between the Commercial Grads (Canadian champions) and the Durant "Cardinals", winners of the American national tournament, held annually at Wichita, Kansas. Such a series was staged each year. It should be noted that these series differed from those staged for the Underwood Trophy inasmuch as ONLY national winners may compete for the North American title, while provincial and state winners might compete for the Underwood Trophy

1933	June 3	— Commercial Grads	52	Durant "Cardinals"	59
	June 5	— Commercial Grads	48	Durant "Cardinals"	83*
	June 7	— Commercial Grads	43	Durant "Cardinals"	45
1934	June 9	— Commercial Grads	41	Tulsa "Stenographers"	31
	June 11	— Commercial Grads	35	Tulsa "Stenographers"	28
	June 13	— Commercial Grads	48	Tulsa "Stenographers"	41
1935	May 25	— Commercial Grads	53	Tulsa "Stenographers"	49
	May 27	— Commercial Grads	49	Tulsa "Stenographers"	53
	May 29	— Commercial Grads	37	Tulsa "Stenographers"	30
	June 1	— Commercial Grads	43	Tulsa "Stenographers"	40
1936	April 21	— Commercial Grads	42	Tulsa "Stenographers"	24
	April 23	— Commercial Grads	34	Tulsa "Stenographers"	24
	April 25	— Commercial Grads	33	Tulsa "Stenographers"	40
	April 27	— Commercial Grads	35	Tulsa "Stenographers"	30
1937	No series played — see below				
1938	No series played — see below				
1939-1940	— No series played — see below				

**Summary:** In 1937 the American title was won by a team from Little Rock. The team disbanded immediately following the tournament, and did not file a challenge for the N.A. title. Two of the other three teams that played in the semi-finals (Tulsa and Wichita) filed challenges for the Underwood Trophy, the results of these games being shown elsewhere. In 1938 the American title was won by the "Anicos" of Galveston, Texas. They declined to play for the N.A. title on the ground that their girls could not be spared from work.

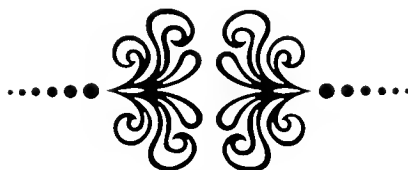
Out of 14 games played, the Grads won nine and lost five, and won three of the four series. The average point score was 42 to 41.

\* This game was played under girls' rules, with which the Grads were entirely unfamiliar.

The first Canadian championship series was held in London in 1922, when the Grads met the London "Shamrocks". One game was played under boys' rules and one under girls' rules which accounts for the unusual scores in this particular series. Since 1923 all games were played under boys' rules which are now official throughout Canada.

1922 — Commercial Grads	8	London "Shamrocks"	21	(London)
Commercial Grads	41	London "Shamrocks"	8	
1923 — Commercial Grads	34	London "Shamrocks"	22	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	17	London "Shamrocks"	6	
1924 — Commercial Grads	26	Toronto Ladies A C	6	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	23	Toronto Ladies A C	14	
1925 — Commercial Grads	18	Toronto Y W H A	1	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	17	Toronto Y W H A	10	
1926 — Commercial Grads	19	Toronto "Lakesides"	24	(Toronto)
Commercial Grads	27	Toronto "Lakesides"	6	
1928 — Commercial Grads	64	Halifax University	6	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	83	Halifax University	12	
1929 — No championship held				
1930 — Commercial Grads	47	Toronto "Lakesides"	17	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	41	Toronto "Lakesides"	27	
1931 — No championships held				
1932 — Commercial Grads	60	Windsor "Alumnae"	32	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	46	Windsor "Alumnae"	18	
1933 — Commercial Grads	79	Toronto Ladies A C	24	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	72	Toronto Ladies A C	32	
1934 — Commercial Grads	84	Windsor "Alumnae"	20	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	47	Windsor "Alumnae"	30	
Commercial Grads	57	Windsor "Alumnae"	30	
1935 — Commercial Grads	34	Windsor "Alumnae"	30	(Windsor)
Commercial Grads	58	Windsor "Alumnae"	31	
Commercial Grads	44	Windsor "Alumnae"	31	
1936 — No championship held	Grads attended Olympic Games			
1937 — No championships held				
1938 — Commercial Grads	72	Toronto "Consols"	28	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	66	Toronto "Consols"	29	
Commercial Grads	58	Toronto "Consols"	13	
1939 — No championships held	Calgary "Buffaloes" won the Senior "A" title, while the Grads retained the Senior "Open"			
1940 — Commercial Grads	48	Vancouver "Westerns"	47	(Edmonton)
Commercial Grads	59	Vancouver "Westerns"	36	

**Summary:** The Grads never lost a Canadian championship series. They played 31 games, winning 29 and losing two. The average point score per game was 49 to 21.



In practically every case these games were played on the courts of the Grads' opponents, and usually on trips in connection with the Canadian finals

1920—	Commercial Grads	53	Saskatoon Varsity	8	1934—	Commercial Grads	81	Gradettes	29
	Commercial Grads	47	Saskatoon Y W C A	15		Commercial Grads	62	Gradettes	41
1922	Commercial Grads	46	Lethbridge Aces	11		Commercial Grads	104	Fort William	8
	Commercial Grads	19	St Thomas C I	16		Commercial Grads	63	Montreal "Stars"	6
	Commercial Grads	29	Toronto All-Stars	11		Commercial Grads	49	Toronto "All-Stars"	12
1924—	Commercial Grads	28	Calgary All-Stars	0		Commercial Grads	64	Winnipeg "Eagles"	4
	Commercial Grads					Commercial Grads	81	Gradettes	10
1925	Commercial Grads	36	Winnipeg Normals	21	1935—	Commercial Grads	98	Gradettes	22
	Commercial Grads	30	Victoria Stars	6		Commercial Grads	107	Gradettes	13
	Commercial Grads	34	Kamloops Stars	7		Commercial Grads	51	Winnipeg "Eagles"	17
	Commercial Grads	35	Victoria Stars	8		Commercial Grads	116	Saskatoon "Grads"	15
	Commercial Grads	23	Kamloops Boys	20	1936—	Commercial Grads	90	Regina "All-Stars"	16
1926	Commercial Grads	44	Winnipeg Stars	9		Commercial Grads	107	Peterborough "Stars"	6
	Commercial Grads	40	London Grads	15		Commercial Grads	99	Ottawa "All-Stars"	11
1928—	Commercial Grads	55	Port Arthur	9		Commercial Grads	90	Montreal "Stars"	20
	Commercial Grads	61	Hamilton Stars	14		Commercial Grads	47	Gradettes	25
	Commercial Grads	56	Calgary "Chinooks"	9	1937—	Commercial Grads	58	Victoria "Superiors"	10
1929—	Commercial Grads	23	Toronto Parkdales	17		Commercial Grads	70	Calgary "Rep" team	27
	Commercial Grads	31	Toronto All-Stars	15	1939—	Commercial Grads	39	Windsor "Alumnæ"	20
	Commercial Grads	50	Regina Torrid Zones	12		Commercial Grads	71	McMaster University	28
1930—	Commercial Grads	50	Kelowna All-Stars	18		Commercial Grads	51	Niagara Falls	11
	Commercial Grads					Commercial Grads	65	Toronto "United"	25**
1931	Commercial Grads	44	Gradettes	20		Commercial Grads	87	Montreal "Olympics"	14
	Commercial Grads	123	Toronto All-Stars	19*		Commercial Grads	91	Queen's University	25
	Commercial Grads	100	Toronto All-Stars	18	1940—	Commercial Grads	73	Edmonton Gradettes	37
1932	Commercial Grads	32	Prince Rupert Boys	26		Commercial Grads	58	Edmonton Gradettes	35
	Commercial Grads	72	Victoria Stars	24		Commercial Grads	101	University of Alberta	20
	Commercial Grads	70	Gradettes	28		Commercial Grads	65	University of Alberta	5
	Commercial Grads	84	Regina Smeeds	23		Commercial Grads	85	"Grad Cubs"	30
1933—	Commercial Grads	84	Calgary Stars	22		Commercial Grads	71	"Grad Cubs"	22

In addition to these games three games were played against men's teams in 1938 in each case the game being played on the men's floor. The results were as follows: Grads 29, Lethbridge 30; Grads 40, Medicine Hat 28; Grads 34, University of Alberta 38. The totals of these games are included in the general summary towards the end of the book under the caption "Men's teams".

**Summary:** The Grads won 59 of the above 61 exhibition games, and, in addition, 35 others against Edmonton teams. Total won, 94; lost two. Average point score per game, 63 to 16.

\* In 1931 the Canadian finals were not played. During the fall, the Toronto team that had qualified for the eastern finals played a two-game series with the Grads.

\*\* This game was played in two parts—the first half against the "British Consols" (32-14) and the second half against the Toronto Ladies A.C. (31-11). The latter team used Stella Walsh of Cleveland to bolster their team. She was held scoreless by Etta Dann.

The first 19 games were all played away from home, and had no bearing on any title

1925	July 6—	Commercial Grads	47	Fort Worth, Texas	6	1930—	Aug 6—	Commercial Grads	33	Seattle, Wash.	22
	July 12—	Commercial Grads	27	Pasadena, California	7		Aug 7—	Commercial Grads	34	Seattle, Wash.	8
	July 15—	Commercial Grads	62	San Francisco, Cal.	2		Aug 16—	Commercial Grads	67	San Francisco, Cal.	1
1926	April 5	Commercial Grads	19	Chicago, Ill.	17	1932	May 16—	Commercial Grads	27	Chicago, Ill.	18***
	April 6	Commercial Grads	24	Warren, Ohio	19		Aug 14—	Commercial Grads	40	San Francisco, Cal.	7
	April 7	Commercial Grads	16	Cleveland, Ohio	23	1933	May 17—	Commercial Grads	67	Chicago, Ill.	53
	April 8	Commercial Grads	26	Cleveland, Ohio	21	1939	March 2—	Commercial Grads	25	Detroit V 8's	13
	April 9	Commercial Grads	10	Cleveland, Ohio	15*	1940	May 18—	Commercial Grads	52	Wichita "Thurstons"	34
	April 10	Commercial Grads	8	Cleveland, Ohio	13**		May 20—	Commercial Grads	50	Wichita "Thurstons"	33†
1927	April 24	Commercial Grads	29	Norwalk, Conn.	26		May 22—	Commercial Grads	37	Wichita "Thurstons"	28
	April 26	Commercial Grads	22	Detroit, Mich.	15		June 1—	Commercial Grads	56	Chicago Q A Aces	34
	April 29	Commercial Grads	23	Chicago, Ill.	17		June 3—	Commercial Grads	45	Chicago Q A Aces	38†
							June 5—	Commercial Grads	62	Chicago Q A Aces	52

**Summary:** Games played 18; won 15; lost 3. Average point score 32 to 16.

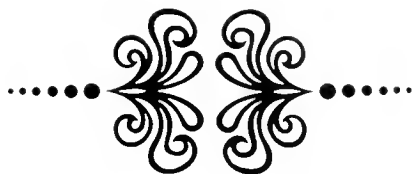
\* These games played against Cleveland formed part of a series of ten games which the Grads played on 11 consecutive nights. The first two games were played in Cleveland and the last two in New York. Transparent plate glass backboards were used in all four games, a tremendous handicap to the Grads who had never used them in any previous game.

\*\* The smallest score ever recorded by the Grads.

\*\*\* This game against Chicago was played in Calgary as a benefit contest staged by the B.P.O. Elks.

† The two series against Wichita and Chicago were played as exhibition series when the American A.A.U. refused to grant travelling permits to these two teams.





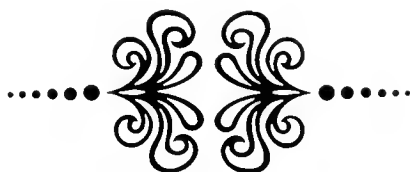
When the "Grads" were formed in 1915 no one ever dreamed that the team would attain world-wide publicity. It was not until 1922 when the Grads first won the Canadian title that sufficient interest was taken in the team to justify the keeping of permanent records. In the interval from 1915 to 1922, it is believed that the team played 147 games. To this number may be added 375 official games played from 1922 to 1940, a total of 522. Of this number the Grads have won 502 and lost 20, a record believed to be without parallel in sport. The following chart includes a condensed summary of all these games.

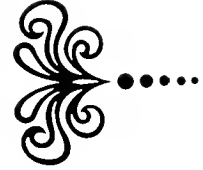
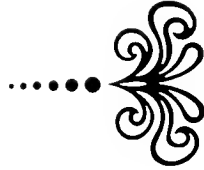
Title	Played	Won	Lost	Pts for	Against	Av. Score
North American	14	9	5	593	577	42 to 41
Underwood Trophy	120	114	6	5386	2844	45 to 24
Canadian Finals	31	29	2	1402	649	45 to 21
Western Finals	21	21	0	1104	580	52 to 28
Alberta Finals	38	36	2	1629	709	43 to 19
Canadian Exhibition Games	93	93	0	5411	1431	58 to 15
American Exhibition Games	25	22	3	908	522	36 to 21
European Exhibition Games	24	24	0	1722	263	72 to 11
Men's teams	9	7	2	343	295	38 to 33
	375	335	20	18174	7638	48 to 20

Only the names of those players who averaged at least five points a game are included. It should be pointed out that such a table as this is not a fair estimate of a player's ability. Several players were rarely taken out of a line-up, while others played but a few minutes during a game. On the other hand, guards are not expected to compete with forwards or centres in the matter of scoring.

For these reasons, this table is inserted merely because of its factual information, and not in any way as a measurement of the players' relative worth to their teams.

Players	Games	Points	Average	Players	Games	Points	Average
Noel MacDonald	135	1874	13.8	Jean Williamson	71	544	7.6
Margaret MacBurney	164	2079	12.6	Helen Stone	61	412	6.7
Babe Belanger	136	1441	10.5	Nellie Perry	40	242	6.5
Gladys Fry	161	1679	10.4	Abbie Scott	30	184	6.1
Mildred McCormack	94	924	9.8	Mabel Munton	148	852	5.7
Helen Northup	105	1019	9.7	Dorothy Johnson	54	293	5.4
Etta Dann	118	1022	8.6	Doris Neale	116	607	5.2
Connie Smith	76	637	8.3	Sophie Brown	103	551	5.1





Winnie Martin (Tait)	1915-1924 (First Captain)
Eleanor Mountifield (Vogelsong)	1920-1924
Connie Smith (McIntyre)	1920-1926
Daisy Johnson	1920-1927
Nellie Perry (McIntosh)	1921-1924
Dot Johnson (Sherlock)	1921-1927
Abbie Scott (Kennedy)	1922-1924
Elizabeth Elrick (Murray)	Fall 1922-1923
Helen McIntosh (Davidson)	Fall 1922-1924
Mary Dunn (Dickson)	Fall 1922-January 1926
Elsie Bennie (Robson)	Fall 1924-1933
Kate MacCrae (Shore)	Fall 1924-1929
Hattie Hopkins	1925-1927
Marguerite Bailey (Jacobs)	1926-1927
Mildred McCormack (Wilkie)	1926-1932
Margaret McBurney (Vasherresse)	1926-1936 — Longest service to Grads
Gladys Fry (Douglas)	Fall 1927-1936
Mae Brown (Webb)	Fall 1927-1931
Joan Johnston (McEwen)	Fall 1927-1928
Margaret Kinney (Howes)	Fall 1928-1930
Babe Belanger (MacLean)	Spring 1929-1937
Doris Neale (Chapman)	Fall 1929-1936
Edith Stone (Sutton)	1930-1934
Helen Stone (Stewart)	1931-1934
Evelyn Caulson (Cameron)	1932-1935
Jessie Innis (Maloney)	1932-1935
Noel McDonald (Robertson)	1933-1939
Mabel Munton (McClay)	1934-1940
Helen Northup (Alexander)	1934-1940
Etta Dann (Soderberg)	1935-1940
Sophie Brown (Drake)	1935-1940
Frances Gordon (Mills)	1936-1937
Winnie Gallen (Reid)	1936 1937 1939-1940
Jean Williamson (Quilley)	1937-1940
Babe Daniel (Lickoch)	1937-1939
Betty Ross (Bellamy)	1937-1939
Kay MacRitchie (MacBeth)	1939-1940
Betty Bawden (Bowen)	1939-1940



*Presentation at Edmonton Sports Hall of Fame, April 18, 1973*



*1965 reunion during Edmonton's Klondike Days, celebrating 50th Birthday of the Edmonton Grads*



**Official Opening, September 15, 1973.** Back Row, L. to R. Lieut Governor Grant MacEwan and Ernie Jamison, MLA, Front Row Gladys Fry Douglas, Winnie Gallen Reid, Abbie Scott Kennedy, Betty Bawden Bowen, Helen Northup Alexander, Betty Ross Bellamy, Francis Gordon Mills, Mrs J. P. Page, Babe Daniel Lichock, Mary Dunn Dickson, Daisy Johnson, Mae Brown Webb, Babe Belanger Maclean, Edith Stone Sutton, and Doris Neale Chapman.



**1926 Team Touring Cleveland, Ohio.** Back Row, L. to R. George MacIntosh of the Edmonton Journal, Daisy Johnson, Eve Bennie, Hattie Hopkins, Kate MacCrae and J. P. Page. Front Row Connie Smith, Margaret MacBurney, Mildred McCormack, Margeurite Bailey, Mrs. J. Michaels (chaperone), and Daisy Johnson.

## **DR. J. PERCY PAGE**

**1887 - 1973**



How do you take the measure of a man? Through his achievements? ... Through the honors bestowed on him? ... Through what others think of him?

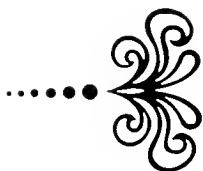
It matters little by what yardstick you measure the late J. Percy Page. He was a great man ... an inspiration to all who came in contact with him.

Through the years he showed his tremendous dedication and resolve in everything he did, be it his basketball coaching, his later political career, his academic duties or his ultimate appointment as Alberta's Lieutenant Governor.

Among the many great honors bestowed upon him was his appointment to the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame and to the Alberta Amateur Sports Hall of Fame, as well as Dr. Naismith's Sports Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass.

To the women throughout the years who played for the Edmonton Grads, Mr. Page was a man who lived up to his principles and commanded the admiration and respect of all players.

Perhaps his contribution to life was best summed up by the Rev. Doctor A. G. S. Edworthy who, in delivering the eulogy at Dr. Page's funeral, said he was a man "standing as if it were on tiptoe ... the better to see what life is really about".



Mr. Page had a unique personality, which commanded absolute respect. He made clear his wish that "Grads" at all times be ladies first and basketball players second.

Mr. Page also had an almost uncanny ability over 25 years to fill vacated positions on his team with players who "fitted" into his organization so well that the successful course of the Grads remained constant. This fact is borne out today: 34 years after the last team disbanded, we are still a closely knit group of friends.

We feel deeply honoured that we were part of an era that produced such a man and will be forever grateful that each of us played a part in the wonderful legend he created.

We would be remiss if we did not remember, and express our sincere gratitude to our many loyal fans, without whose support and goodwill the team's success would not have been possible.

Notably:

Wm. Tait, Coach of the Gradettes

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Brown

Mr. and Mrs. John Michaels

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Muttart

Mrs. Maude Page

This record would not be complete without a word about "Our first lady" — Mrs. J. P. Page.

For her patience, understanding and many sacrifices in time, energy and concern over a quarter of a century ... Our Thanks.

As our chaperone, advisor and friend ... Our love and gratitude.

The Edmonton "Grads"

*The Edmonton Grads*



*Donation of trophies and memorabilia to the Alberta Provincial Museum, 1970.*

## DATE DE RETOUR

[illegible]

